THE

# LIBERTY ALMANAC

FOR

# 1851.



AM I NOT A SISTER?

See the poor viotim, torn from social life, The shrisking babe, the agentising tiffe!

New-Pork :

WELLIN HANGED AGENT, NO. & JOHN STREET.

#### ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1851.

There will be two Eclipaes of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year.

J. Janusry 17, Moon eclipsed at the time of Full Moon, in the morning in the United States, accept the eastern part of Maine, where it will be afternoon. Invisible here, but will be seen to the opposite regions of the globe. Magnitude, 5.38 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

II. Telephary I, Sim solipsed at the time of New Macon in the morthing, but will be in the bremned New 35. But the dates and terriportee west of the Simissippi time. In widely markets. The Sun himy be seen more of less ellopsed on the southern limb at Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the southern part of Madagancar; and on the worthern limb, at New Sealand. This Folipse will be central and annulse on the meridian in loaditude 98° 22° east

from Greenwich, and latitude 58°23' south.
III. July 12, evening, and July 13, morning, Moon eclipsed; visible.

Magnitude, S. # digits on the Moon's southern limb.

1V. July 28, morning, Sun eclipsed; visible more or less throughout the United States, with the execution of the southern part of Florida; on the Sun's northern limb.

## CHARACTERS

O Sup: D Moon: O Mercury; O Venus; H Earth; & Mars; 24 Jupiter; 5 Sat.

## ROBINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1851.

Vernal Equinor, March 21 4 55 me 21 0 11 mo 26 11 47 ev. 20 11 17 ev. 20 8 47 e	EQUINOXES AND SOLSFICES.	Cincinnati. San Francisco
#unnaér Folstice une 22 1 41 mo 21 48 57 ev . 21 8 3 ev . 21 8 3 ev . 21 5 33 e #utumnal Equinox Sept 23 3 51 ev . 35 11 7 mo 23 10 42 mo 23 10 13 mo 22 7 43 m	Autumnal Equinox Sept	21 8 3 ev. 21 5 33 ev. 23 10 13 mo. 22 7 43 mo

with the first point of the firs

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, E; Golden Number, er Lunar Cycle, 9; Epact, 28; Solar Cycle, 12; R. man Indiction, 9; Julian Period, 6564.

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

## TIDE-TABLE.

#### CHIEFIT FROM THE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at New York, Blizabethtown Point, and New London.

To find the time of high-water et sny of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New York, as follows: (A signifies that the annexed quantity of

time is to be added, S subtract			
2. X.	, z.	54 Passamaquoddy River A 2	۹.
Amelia Harbor 9 0 24	Georgetown Bar S 1	54 Passamaquoddy River A 2 3	36
Ann. Cape A 2 36	Gouldshorough A 2	6 Ponobbot River A 1	51
Annanolis	Guilford A 1	30 Philadelphia A 5	0
Anticosti Jaland west )	Hajifax N. S S 1	24 Plymouth à 2	à
and	Hartford S 5	24 Plymouth A 2 :	ñ
# Augmetine S 1 94	Halteres Cane A O	6 Port Royal Island 8 0	ñ
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Charles, Cape S 1	Lookout, Cape A U	6 Roman, Cape	51
Charleston Bar B 1 39	Machiaz A 2	6 Sable, Capé	м
Cod. Cape A 2 36	Marblehead A 2	30 Salem A 2 :	36
Delaware River, out A 0 6	May, Cape 3 0	9 Sandy Hook, N. J 8 2 :	17
Pairfield A 2 (	Mourt Desert A 2	6 Saybrook A 0	15
Peer Care 9 0 54	Num Redford 8 4	17 St. John's, N. F 8 2	64
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lst MONTH.	JAN	UABV,	1851		31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMO'E.	CHARLES'N.	SUN on MERID
New Moon         2           Pirst Quarter         10           Full Moon         17           Third Quarter         24	6 0 mc. 11 37 mo. 11 58 mo. 3 33 mo.	48 mo. 11 25 mo. 11 46 mo. 3 31 mo.	5 37 mo. 11 14 mo. 11 35 mo. 3 10 mo.	5 94 mo. 11 1 mo. 11 22 mo. 2 57 mo.	1 ev. 3 50 9 0 7 25 17 0 10 28 25 0 12 37
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New Moon         2           First Quarter         10           Full Moon         17           Third Quarter         24	8 31 ev. 5 1 ev. 8 35 mo. 8 42 mo.	8 19 ev. 4 49 ev. 8 23 mo. 8 30 mo.	8 8 ev. 4 38 ev. 8 12 mo. 8 19 mo.	7 55 er. 4 25 ev. 7 59 mo. 8 6 mo.	1 0 12 77 9 0 10 48 17 0 8 35 25 0 6 9
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#### HENRY BOX RROWN.



The following remarkable incident exhibits the cruelty of the slave system, while it shows the ingenuity and desperate determination of its victims to secare from it:—

A few months ago, a lave in a Southern city managed to open a correspondmes with a spentleman in a Northern city, with a view to effect his escape from bondage. Having arranged the preliminaries, he paid somebody \$40 to box him up, and mark him, "This site up, with care," and take him to the Express office, consigned to his friend at the North. On the passage, being on board of a steamboat, he was accidentally turned head downward, and almost died with the rush of blood to the head. At the next change of tunsportation, however, he was turned right side up again; and after twenty-six hours' confinement, arrived safely at his destination. On receiving the box, the gentleman had doubts whether he should find a corpse or a living man. He tapped lightly on the box, with the question, "All right?" and was delighted to hear the response, "All right, sir." The poor fellow was immediately liberated from his place of burial.\*

### A FUGITIVE CARRIED BACK TO SLAVERY FROM LONDON.

In a recent letter from the Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, dated London, he savs:

Last summer an American vessel arrived here from a Southern port in the United States, having on board a fugitive alave. During the passage he was discovered, and was at once made a close prisoner. The ship unloaded sud again leaded, at St. Catharine's Dock, and at the end of four or five weeks abe was cleared, and put to sea for the United States, South, with the poor fellow on board. The fact of the slave being confined on board was known to the

<sup>\*</sup> His name has received an addition since this occurrence, and he is now known as irenry Box Brown.

English custom-house officer, who confessed it to me, although excusing himself by saying, "the captain was a young man, and it was he first trip. He showed rose a letter from the shaved master, which had been sent by a steamer to ovariable him at London, informing him that he have the ultre was on board his side, and thesetering to proceed against him as his patern if he did not bring the shave with him. I clid not want to get him only discistly in the matter, although I have that the colored man was laugh in this color confinement." And this poir American siave, who had periled so multica obtain his freedom, was taken had into hopsiless bundage, from a spot within the minutes walk of the place where Engle Manadidd promousced size minorable decision.

## ICREBOD!

So fallon, so long! the light elitherant Which carp he ware !

The glory from his gray their gene for evertains.

Ber ile him roti-the Bangter hath 4 more for all; And saying terms, not more and wrath, and saying terms, not more and wrath,

Oh! dumb be passion is stormy rage, Who a he who might Have figured up and led his age Falls back in night.

Scorn! would the angels laugh to mark
A bright soul driven,
Fiend goaded, down the exiless dark,

From hope and heaven?

Let not the land once proud of him
Insult him now,

Nor brand with deeper shame his dim, Dishonored brow.

But let its humbled sons, instead,

From sea to lake,
A long lament as for the dead
In sadness make.

Of all we loved and honored, naught

Save power remains—
A fallen angel's pride of thought
Still strong in chains.

All else is gone; from those great eyes The soul has fied;

When faith is lost, when honor dies, The man is dead !

Then pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame;
Walk backward with averted gase,
And hide the shame!

J. G. WHITTIER.

Votes Polled By New States.—On her admission as a State, Louisians polled 4,748 votes, Indiana, 6,789, Mississippi, 7475, Illinois, 8,075, Arkansas, 8,888, Michigan, 11,366, Florida, 5,601, and Iowa, 13,271. Californis polled last year 14,213 American votes. These statistics are taken from an article in the set Southern Recorder, to show that Californis is better entitled to come in as a State than either of the others mentioned. Beside, Texas, when admitted, had an area of 385,000 square miles of territory. Californis covers, by her Constitution, 156,000 square miles—less than one half of Texas—and half of that a sandy desert or unarable and rocky mountains. How unreasonable, then, for the South to object to California, because she chooses not to have slavery—Georgia Citizen.

#### AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Are you republicant "sway! "I'll biasphany the word to say. You talk of Treedom? Out, for tham?! You talk of Treedom? Out, for tham?! You lip to exhauntate the name. The word is the same of the same

If I'm designed you lording's slave, By Nature's law designed. Why was an independent wish B'er planted in my mind? If not, why am I subject to His cruelty or scorn? Or why has man the will and power.

Or why has man the will and power
To make his fellow mourn?

BURNS.

Formed with the same capacity of pain, The same desire of pleasure and of ease, Why feels not man for man? When matter shrinks Treem the slight juncture of an innest's sting, Treem the slight juncture of an innest's sting, and the slight shrinks of the slight shrinks of the slight shrinks of the slight shrinks of the slight shrinks the herddilp of an hour's delay for section shrinks the herddilp of an hour's delay for section shrinks the herddilp of an hour's delay for section of the slight shrinks the

## FACTS RELATING TO SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The serfdom of the middle ages still exists among the Sclavonic and Sarmatian races.

The mass of the people who took part in the late Polish, Gallician and Hungarian insurrections were serfs, struggling less for constitutional forms of government than for personal liberty.

Twenty millions of the population of Russia are serfa. A tradesman at St. Petereburg or Moscow is often a person who pays a license-fee to a nobleman for permission to buy and sell, or divides with his owner the profits of a business.

Egypt was a slave mart, at least in the time of Joseph, a thousand years before Christ.

<sup>\*</sup> From "The Horrors of Slavery, or Tars of Tripoli," by William Ray.

18

FACTS IN RELATION TO SLAVERY .- EMANCIPATION.

Slavery has existed in every part of Africa overrun by the Mohammedana from the date of their conquests, if not before. Annual tributes of slaves were sent from Nubis to the Royntian Arabs in the

seventh century; and the Araba carried on a traffic in slaves with Guinea. several hundred years before that part of the coast was visited by the Portu-

In 1885 the Portuguese ( more of their exploring expeditions of the coast of Africa, the success of which mave that powerful impulse to geographical enterprise, which resulted in the discovery of the new world.

In 1449 the Portuguese Admiral returned from a voyage to the southcastern coast of Africa after an absence of two years, with some gold dust and ten slaves. The first object was the pious one of converting them into Christians. The next year, Nunes Tristan captured some native boats, at Arguin, in latitude 20° 80' N., and brought home their crews as slaves.\* An association was

then immediately formed for extending the traffic; and in 1444, 200 slaves were captured and brought home from the islands of Nar and Teder.

The discovery, which followed, of the West Ind and the continent of America, aggravated the evils of African slavery, and changed its principal direction.

Columbus landed in Hayti, which he called Hispaniola, in 1492, and immediately began working the mines for gold, with the assistance of the native Indians: who being unequal to the labor imposed upon them by subsequent Spanish and Portuguese adventurers, and rapidly diminishing by barbarous treatment, Perdinand the Catholic gave a formal permission to import slaves from Africa into Hispaniola in 1511.

In 1551 the English began to dispute the monopoly of the Portuguese of the trade with Africa. In 1962, during the reign of Elizabeth, Sir J. Hawkins engaged in the first slave venture with which England appears to have been connected. He fitted out three ships, sailed with them to the coast of Guines, obtained 800 negrous, and sold them for slaves in Hispaniols.

In 1655 Cromwell took Jamesica from the Spanish. It then contained a population of 1,500 whites, and about an equal number of negroes. Cromwell appears to have contemplated peopling the island solely with British or Irish emigrants; but in 1678 the negro population of Jamaica had increased to 9,504, and the white to 7.768.

In 1678 the first sample of sugar manufactured in Jamaica was sent home. The traffic in slaves increased as the English settlements in tropical climates increased

## PACTS IN RELATION TO EMANCIPATION.

The first important step towards an abolition of the slave-trade was taken by the King of Denmark, who, in March, 1792, issued a decree fermally prohibiting

Danish subjects from purchasing, selling or transporting slaves, whether from Africa or any other place. In 1794 the United States passed a law prohibiting the exportation of slaves.

In 1806 a ball was passed by the British Parliament, prohibiting the further importation of slaves into any of the British settlements of America or the West Indies, and to prevent the fitting out of foreign slave-ships from British ports. Take was followed, in 1807, by an act for putting an entire end to the British trade in slaves with Africa, by which the traffic was declared unlawful, and every British subject engaged in it was declared subject to a penalty of £100 for every slave sold or removed by him from Africa for sale.

The same year the United States Government prohibited the further importation of slaves into any part of the Union.

Slavery was abolished in Vermont, by its Constitution, in 1777; in Penn-\* These facts are chiefly taken from the Wastminster Berien, for January, 1860.

sylvania, 1780; Massachusetta, 1750; Connecticut, 1784; Rhode Island, 1784; New-Hampshire, 1784; New-York, 1799; and New-Jersey, in 1804.

In Mexico, slavery was abolished by decree, in 1820.

In various South American Republica, ducroes have been issued having the game object in view, viz.: Baenes Ayres, in 1816; Colombia, 1821; Chilli, 1821; Balivia, 1828; Peru, Guatemala; Mante Video, in 1828, and Urugway, in 1843. In 1838 an act was passed for the emancipation of all negro slaves remaining in British colonies; and on the 1st Angust, 1838, the slaves were declared from

An act was passed in 1843 by the tenverner in Council of British India, granting liberty to many million of alarves in that vast part of the British empire. In addition to this, proclamations have been issued by the British Government for the emancipation of the slaves held in bandage at its settlements in the strait of Malacca, and in the recevily conquered country of Scinde.

In 1844, slavery was abolished at the British settlement of Hong Kong, China. In 1845, Sweden decrees the emancipation of the slave population in the

Island of St. Bartholomew last sole possession in the West Indies.

In 1848 France and Deumark both enacted laws for the emancipation of slaves in tastr respective colonies and settlements in various parts of the world. The number of slaves liberated by these two countries was about 300,000. The Bey of Tunis has aboliahed the slave-trade and slavery within his ter-

Ane ney or a tunus mas aboutsted the stave-trade and stavery within his territories, "for the glory of mankind, to distinguish them from the brute creation." In 1860, the United States, instead of following the above examples, is aiming to extend the area of alwayer, and much it is perpetual!

## AREAS OF PEREDOM AND SLAVERY.

Senator Chase, in his admirable speech, March 28, 1850, submitted to the Senate the following comparison of the areas which helonged respectively to freedom said to slavery at the date of the Constitution, and the areas which haye been devoted to freedom and to alavery respectively, in States created out of Territories and admitted into the Union since that date, as follows:

REVE STATES.  States in 1787, including Vermout and Maine, States out of Northwestern Territory, vis. Units, Indiana, Illinois, Michieute, One, Candiana, Illinois, Michieute, Control of Northwestern Territory, vis.	8q. miles. 164,081
gan, and Wisconsin, State out of foreign territory acquired, viz. : Iowa,	289,345 50,914
*	454.340
SLAVE STATES.	,
States in 1787, including Kentucky, States out of territory within original limits, viz. Tennessee, Alabama,	243,642
and Mississippi.	141,969
States out of foreign territory acquired, including Texas within her undis- poted boundaries,	373,786
	759,397
Difference in favor of stave States, in square miles, Add to this parts of Tamauliuss and Coabulia, between Nucces and Bio	805,057
Grande, claimed by Texas.	52.018
Add also part of New Mexico, east of Rio Grande, claimed by Texas	124,933
Add also part of New Mexico, east of Allo Grande, claimed by Texas,	124,900
And the vast aggregate difference would swell to	482,008

#### SLAVE HUNTING.

The North Star has the following from the Louisiana Floridian :-

Numo Doca.—The undersigned has on hand some of the best Dogs in the State, and he wishes to let the public know that he is prompt and ready to attend any calls that is not over fifteen miles. He has been in the habit of charging every one five dollars for catching each negry, he does not intend to reduce his former prices, but will charge more for long trips. He does not adyie any percent to coping affor him miles, he can stake him to a "all this intended". more than eight or ten hours old. Some persons do not like their negroes caught with dogs, on account of having them bit; he assures all such, that if they request it, he can have them caught without being bit. Residence two miles west of Clinton, at the forks of the Jackson and Port Hudson roads.

20

The money will be required when the work is performed.

W. B. ROURK

## SLAVERY EXTENSION CONTRASTED WITH SLAVERY RESTRICTION POLICY.

Mr. Chase proceeds still further to illustrate the character and results of the slavery extension, as contrasted with the slavery restriction policy, by a consparison of the present condition of Ohio, in respect to population, area and polical power, with the seven slave States which have come into the Union since the date of her admission. He submitt this comparison in tabular form.

the date of	her admission. He subn	nita this comp	parison in	tabular forn	1.		
States.	Date of admission.	Free population, 1840.	Area, square miles.	Votes for President and W. Presid't, 1848.	Repa	Senatora.	E votes
Ohio,	November 29, 1802, States	i,519,467 admitted	89,694 since.	328,633	21	2	28
Louisiana.	April 8, 1812,	183,959	46.431	38,658	4	2	6
Mississippi,	December 10, 1817,	180,440	40,147	51,376	4	2	6
Alabama.	December 14, 1819,	387,224	50,782	61,845	7	2	9
Missouri,	August 10, 1821,	325,462	67,380	72,748	5		7
Arkansas.	June 15, 1836,	77,639	52,198	16,888	1	2	8
Florida.	March 3, 1845,	54,477	59,268	7,777	1	2	8
Texas,	December 29, 1845,	104,145	148,569	12,535	2	2	4
	Aggregate of States	1 263 346	471.725	256.822	24	14	88

These are the results. Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1802. She had, in 1846, upon an area of not quite forty thousand square miles, a free population of more than a million and a half, and three hundred and twenty-eight thousand voters. Seven slaw States have been admitted since. They had in 1846, making the proper deduction from the enumeration of Texas in 1847 given in the table, upon an area nearly twelve times greater than that of Ohio, a quarter of a million less inhabitants, and ninety thousand fewer voters. And yet these States, having in addition to their free population, a representative population of four hundred and fifty-six thousand slaves, have three votes more in the House of Representatives, twelve votes more in the Senate, and fifteen votes more in the Senate, and fifteen less population, larger area, and more political power.

#### DANIEL WEBSTER,

In 1820.

If there be, within the extent of our knowledge and influence, any participation in this traffic in slaves, let us pledge ourselves, upon the Rock of Plymouth, to extripted and destroy it. It is not fit that the kand of the pligrims should bear the shame longer. Let that spot be purified, or let it be set saide from the Christian world; let it be put out of the circle of human sympathies and human regards; and let civilized men henceforth have no communion with it.

I invoke those who fill the seats of justice, and all who minister at her altar, that they exercise the wholesome and necessary severity of the law. I invoke the ministers of our religion, that they proclaim its demunication of those crimes, and add its solemn sanction to the authority of human laws. If the pulpit

be silent, whenever or wherever there may be a sinner, bloody with this guilt, within the hearing of its voice, the pulpit is false to its trust."

## In 1847.

In a speech which he made in a Whig Convention at Springfield, Mass, in

1847, he savs :---

"There is not syman in this Hall who holds to the principles of the Wilmost Provisio more firmly than I do . . . I feel some little interest in this matter, air. Did I not commit myself in 1888 to the whole doctries, fully, entirely and I must be permitted to say, that I cannot quite consent that more recond discoverers shall claim the merit and take out a patent. I deny the priority of their invention. Allow me to say, sir, it is not their thunder."

#### In 1850.

In his speech of March 7, 1850, he speaks thus:-

"I hold alarway to be excluded from those territories by a law oven superior to that which admits and sanctions alsowy in Teran—I meen the law of nature—the law of physical geography—the law of the forestation of the earth. That has westless for ever, with a strength beyond all terrand human encetment, thirt alarway cannot exist in California and New-Mexico. ... If a resolution or a law waren now before us to provide a tairitiorial government for New-Mexico, I would vote to put into it no prohibition whatever. The use of such a prohibition would be idle as it respects any effect, upon the Territory. I would not take pains to results an exclusion of mature, not to re-enact the will of God. I would not in no Wilmost Provise for the purpose of a taunt and reproced."

#### Again.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered an amendment, that if any one should herbor or conesal a fugitive slave, knowing him to be such, he shall be subject to a fine not-capeeding \$600, and imprisonment not exceeding aix months, and shall pay to the inclimant \$1,000. In view of this atroctone bill, Horace Mann has said: "The man who can read this bill without having his blood boil in his veins, has a power of refrigeration that would cool the tropies." Yet Mr. Webster, in reference to it, said:—"

"My friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee has a bill upon that subject now before the Senate. . . . I propose to support that bill, with all proper authority and prorisions in it, to the fullest extent."

#### In 1822.

Mr. Webster, speaking of the Colonization scheme, said in Boston:—
"It is a scheme of the Slaveholders to get bid of the frec negroes. I
WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT"

#### In 1859.

In a speech in the Senate he has recently talked on this wise :---

"If any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme of Colonization, to be carried on by this government upon a large scale, for the transportation of the free colored people to any colony, or to any place in the world, I shall be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object.

There has been received into the treasury of the United States eighty millions of dollars, the proceeds of the public lands ecled by Virginia, which have been already sold; and if the residue shall be sold at the same rate, the whole will amount to more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now, if Virginia and the South see fit to make any proposition to relieve themselves from the burden of their free colored population, they have my free consent that this government should pay them, out of there proceeds, any sum of money adequated to that each."

#### A SCENE AT WASHINGTON



A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Washington, says:-

"The day before yesterday I saw two white men riding in a buggy, with two women riding behind them, with their backs to the men, so placed that if they had moved, or neglected to hold on, they would have fallen off; they sat on the sharp corner of the seat. The vehicle was going over Sevenih street bridge, toward the wharvea. The women were just as they had been picked up from their daily labor, doubtless sold to the distant South, far from every creature they ever knew, and in all probability sent off without ten minutes' warning. Those here who are used to this kind of work may like it; I cannot help wishing that it had ceased to exist."

## MOSES STUART.

His pamphlet of 119 pages, entitled, "Conscience and the Constitution," published in June, 1850, and written to defend Webster, Slavery, Clay's Compromise, himself and the "Retainers," will be read and applauded by every alarements of the United States:—no, this is a mistake, for some of them will despise the argument, though they continue in the sin. John Randolph sormed the biblical argument in favor of slavers, as it fell from the lips of a New-England clargyman who had abandoned his profession for a seat in Congress, though he hald ont to his slaves. "It is bad enough," said the econtrict Virginian, "to hold men in slavery, but I cannot endure to have the practice defended from the Holy Scriptures." In the year 1843, while crossing the Atlantic, a Virginia dealer undertook to expound the Epistle to Philemon, after the fashion of Professor Strant. A Spanish slaves-trader sat with other passengers listening to the excepsits, but soon turned from the slaveholding apologist with a sneer, and refused to speak to him again during the passage.

Professor Stuart's inconsistencies are very striking. He quotes the following passage from the apostle Paul: "No expulse shall inhere the kingdom of God," and in the same pamphlet reviles William Jay and Joshua R. Giddings, by name, and the Adolitionists as a body. He speaks opprobriously of the

Secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, as one who "long since lost caste among all respectable and sober men;" and yet in a friendly note, not long before, he addressed him, "My dear Sir," concluding with the

words, "Yours with kind regard,"

His Bible argument is but a repetition, amplified, of what he published years ago. It has been refuted by several able writers. His political argument will pass for what it is worth. His ebullitions of temper, his sarcasms, his egotism, his pedantry and puerility will cause his old friends to blush; while the unwarrantable liberty taken by him with the Scriptures will grieve all the true friends of Christianity. It is melancholy also to see such a man shorn of any of his fair fame, descending into the tomb hanging upon the skirts of such a man as Senator Webster, and by one of his last efforts causing the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme. We hope the friends of the slave will rather mourn over the dishouor done to religion, to the Bible, and to the cause of Freedom, than imitate the example he has set by reviling him. Let them bear in mind that Moses Stuart is not what he once was. The use of tobacco has made him excessively nervous, and he is broken down in intellect and constitution. Let us think of him as he once was and lament what he now is.

> "Revile him not—the Tempter bath A snare for all; And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath, Bent his fall."

#### OPINIONS OF GOOD MEN.

Slavery is sinful.\*

It is inconsistent for any man professing the Christian religion, to be either a slave-owner, or in any way identified with slavery.

Slavery is inconsistent with the Gospel terms of church-fellowship.

That man who participates in it is not a fit subject for church-fellowship !

Slavcholding is a violation of natural justice. ‡ Slavery is a sin that includes all manner of iniquity.§

Slavery is a heinous crime against the laws of God and man.

If you declare that a certain thing is a sin, a great sin, and a great violation

of Christian principle, I cannot understand how you can help drawing the inference, that a person living in that sin must be subject to church discipline. Rev. J. H. Johnson (in Gen. A. S. Con. 1840) argued that the slave trade

"is positively and certainly condemned by name in the New Testament." He refers to Eustathius and to Bishop Horsley in corroboration of this statement. "If then," he says, "the dealers in men were placed in the same category of criminals with murderers of fathers, and murderers of mothers, by St. Paul, what must be the fate of the person who makes a market for slaves f

Slavery is a sin against God, and that is a sinful Church which sanctions it.\*\* "It is a fair conclusion, therefore, that if Christianity would abolish slavery, it

is sinful. It demonstrates the point before us, that it is contrary to the Bible, and cannot be defended from the Word of God." Barnes, p. 374.

"It is for the Christian Church to cease all connection with slavery." Ib. p. 382.

"There is no power out of the Church that could sustain slavery an hour if / were not sustained in it." Ib. p. 383.

That is, the coerced service of the perpetual bondman, exacted and enforced without at alleged crime, for the sole benefit of the owner, who exercises over him an irresponsible powand claims in him the right of property .- Rev. Benj. Godwin, Eng. Proc. A. S. Con., '40, p. 41 + The late Rev. Wm. Knibb, of Jamaica.

<sup>†</sup> The nite dee, vin. Annu, or Lange G. Birney.

§ Rev. Thomas Swan, of England.

§ Rev. William James, of England.

The Rev. Thomas Rinney, of London.

The very fact that his brother bears the Christian name, gives him a right to tell him, if he is acting contrary to his conviction of Christian duty.\*

We are now touching the mainspring of the whole subject. The Church, let the abettors of slavery say what they will, is the main prop of slavery in Americe.f Modern slavery bears no analogy to the slavery of those times, (when Christ

and the Apostles were on earth.) It is incompatible with Christianity, t

There was not then the light and discussion to reveal the enormity of the sin that there is now; and therefore modern slaveholders are altogether in a different position from that of the slaveholders in the days of the apostleat

The American Church is the great buttress of American slavery \$

I would make slaveholding prima facis evidence against a mar so as on this

ground to raise the question of his picty.

Dr. Leopard Bacon, in his Essays on Slavery, admits that the "holding of a slave" is prima facie evidence against the slaveholder, "and puts upon him the burden of showing that he is actually loving mercy, doing justly, and walking humbly before God."

#### WHAT NORTHERN VOTES HAVE DONE.

At the time the Federal Constitution was adopted, the States of North Carolina and Georgia claimed certain territory, which they afterwards ceded or relinquished to the General Government; and out of this territory the three States of Tennessee, Alahama and Mississippi were formed, and successively admitted into the Union.

In 1803 we gave \$15,000,000 for the territory of Louisiana, and the three large slave States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri were subsequently

carved out of it.

In 1819 we gave \$5,000,000 for the territory of Florida, which has since been admitted into the Union as a State. This Government has paid to the Florida slaveholders forty thousand dollars, for slaves lost by the invasion of our troops in 1812.

In 1845 Ter... was annexed, containing territory enough for five or six States. Some thirty years ago, the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Missouri were more or less incumbered with an Indian population. The white man and his slaves were shut out from large regions of those States by the barriers of the red man, which the States themselves had no power to remove. All these regions are now redeemed from the Indian, and actual slavery extended where it could not go before.

In 1778 and 1790 the States of Virginia and Maryland ceded to the General Government the territory constituting the District of Columbia, till the late retrocession of the portion ceded by the former. Congress in 1801 re-enacted the slave codes of Maryland and Virginia, and thus legalized and nationalized sla-

very in this District.

Since the formation of the Government, about five hundred thousand dollars have been paid by the United States, either directly or indirectly, for fugitive slaves that have taken shelter among the Creek and Seminole Indians. The most of this sum has been paid to the slaveholders of the State of Georgia alone, and directly from the public treasury.

A large number of slaves fled from their masters during our last war with Great Britain; and for twenty years did this Government ply its diplomacy, in ursing the British Government to pay for these fugitives. The sum of one mil-

Phelps' Letters, p. 49.

<sup>\*</sup> Rev. II. Harvey, of England.

<sup>†</sup> Rev. J. A. James on disfellowshiping slaveholders. # Rev. J. A. James and Rev. Thomas Binney, of England. 4 Hen. Wm. Jay.

lion two hundred and four thousand dollars was at length obtained and paid to

Southern slaveholders.\*

In 1831 and 1888 the ships "Comet" and "Encomium," laden with claves, were wrecked on British soil, and the Federal Government obtained from Great Britain twenty-five thousand pounds sterling (\$125,000) for the blave-basefor. Similar losses were incurred by the subsequent fate of the "Ruferorise," "Creefe" and "Hermosa," and the United States threatened Great Britain with war for refusing to foot these bills of Southern slaveholders. Mr. Giddings was virtually expelled from the Hall of the House of Representatives in 1842, for introducing resolutions denying the constitutional power of the Government to support the constwise alaye-trade, and declaring its duty to relieve itself from all action in favor of slavery. The Senate adopted resolutions, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to protect, by its flag, the rights of American slaveholders in British ports, where, by the local law, their slaves would otherwise become free,

The Hon. Timothy Pitkin of Connecticut, said :- The slaves in Georgia, while Florida was owned by Spain, were in the habit of running away to Florida, and their masters could not recover them; that in consequence hundreds and hundreds of letters were written to the President, urging him to purchase Florida, that it MUST be bought at ALL EVENTS; and that in consequence of this, the matter was discussed in Congre. IN SECRET SESSION, and the result

was a vote to purchase that Territory.

On the 8th February, 1886, the House of Representatives resolved, that "Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia," and no less than eighty-two Northern men had the hardihood to record their names in favor of the resolution.

On the 26th of May, 1836, the following resolution was adopted by the

House:-

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions and propositions relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, he laid on the table, and that no further action shall be had thereon." Ayes, 117; mays, 68. Of the ayes no less than 62 were from the Free States!

Subsequently Texas has been annexed to this country, for the avowed purpose of extending the area of slavery, by Northern votes, followed, as those Northern men knew it would be by a war with Mexico.

And in 1850, the leading Southern members of Congress, abetted by influential Northern members, have been occupying the largest part of the session in an attempt to extend slavery over the vast territories acquired in the conflict

with Mexico.

Northern votes then have been used, during almost the whole period of the Federal Government, in increasing the power and extending the influence of the slaveholding interest; and it will always be thus until the PEOPLE OF THE NORTH send honest and patriotic men to Congress, to rise in their majesty, undo, so far as possible, the nefarious acts of their predecessors, prescribe limits to the slave power, and carry out the designs of our forefathers when they established this Government.

#### "LETTER OF COMMENDATION."

Thus is the letter, eigned by some eight hundred Boston and Andover friends of Daniel Webster, termed by one of the "retainers," Professor Stuart, who, in his pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution," after quoting with strong disapprobation two of the resolutions enthusiastically adopted at the Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, says: "From whom, now,

<sup>\*</sup> The above facts are taken from a speech of Hon. George W. Julian, in Congress. May 14, 1950.

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does such a bill of attainder proceed? ... You from salom? Brome a Schrödury of the Speciety, who is reven war women or some negatures. The Appendix of the Ap

## THE LATE ANOS A. PHELPS.

During the last year or two of the life of this devoted friend of the slave, his heart was set upon writing an exposition of those passages in the Bible relied upon by pro-slavery writers in defending alavery. He hopset to be able to discuss the intrinsic ainfulness of slaveholding, and the exclusion of all alaveholders from the apostolic churches. "I know," said he, "that I can exculpate the Bible from the charge of defending slavery." On his deathbod, when this subject was alluded to, he resignedly remarked: "I have been very desirous of complotting several things that I have undertaken or planned in my mind, especially my Bible views on the subject of slavery. But perhaps God means that the Bible shall vindicate itself. The churches have fallen into disesteem, and it may be that God will permit the Bible to do so for a time."

If the spirits of departed esints can grieve over what is transacted on earth, how must his exalted soul mourn over the attempts made by veteran biblical critics to explain Scripture co as to countenance elayeholding, to make slaveholders feel easy in thair sinfulness, and prolong the struggle Abolitionists are making for the emandipation of their fellow-men in chains! Would he not say the right key to the interpretation of Moses' writings, and the instructions of Christ and his apostics, is not so much skill in Helrew and Greek, as in a heart in the right place,—a wand mind in a sound body!

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN AND BORNIGH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The following are a part of the resolutions presented at the Anniversary
Tappas, and the Society, May 7th, 1850, by the Corresponding Socretary, Lawra
Tappas, and unanimously adopted :—

Resolved, That our fathers regarded slavery as a social and political evil a curse bequeathed them from the British Government; that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States will always be sufficient evidence that they eschewed the notion of property in man; and that they intended that by the operation of these instruments, slavery should be speedily and for ever extinguished.

Aerolved, That slavery, being at variance with Republicanism, contravy to the rights of man, and a gross invasion of the Divine Law, cannot for one moment or to any extent be rightfully logalized; and that the voice of Humanity and Humanity's God calls upon every patriot and Christian to labor for its immediate and total overthrow.

Resolved. That, while we lament the general reluctance of ecclessistical bodies, the clergy, and benevolent institutions to acknowledge the inherent sinfulness of slavebolding, we rejoice that so many are bearing faithful witness to its turpitude, as a sin per se, and by applying the principles of Christianity to the practical duties of life, are endeavoring to banish it from the Church of Christ.

Resolved, That Daniel Webster, by his disregard of early professions, his treachery to Humanity and Freedom, and his scribility to the Slave power, has forfeited the respect and confidence of his constituents and country.

Resolved. That we view with astonishment the abetting of the Massaciusetts Senator, in his apostasy and inhumanity, by men eminent in the learned profes-

men, in literature and in the Church; and that the casus recently presented to him in this city is a fit emblem of the spirit of those who bestowed and supply

who received it.

Resolved. That shr-very and the alave traffic carried on between the alary. States, and at the Capital of the United States, the cruellenest inflicts, the heart-strings severed in the separation of families, the fearful blotting out of human intellect, and the rain to the immortal soul, which are its meageney, resulting abould excite the indignation and enlist the warmest sympathics of the freemen of this country.

Resolved. That the great anti-klavery struggle is not between the Northern and Southern States, but between the 113,000 slaveholders of the South, sultes friends of Liberty throughout the country; and that we consider it a highly, encouraging sign of the times, that anti-slavery sentiments are as rapidly guantum.

ground in the slave States and in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That, in common with our colored brethren, we re-eclar the declarations of Wilberforce, Macaulay, Buxton and their associates, then "the professions made by the Colonization Society of promoting the al-olition of slayery are altograther delutaive."

Resolved. That we deem it a duty and a privilege, by giving a preference, the productions of freemen, to encourage their labor over that of slaves; and that the establishment of stores for the sale of free-labor products, the growing of cotton by free labor, and the efforts made to enlighten the friends of the labor on the subject of abstinance from slave-labor products, meet with our,

cordial approbation.

Resolved. That we own it to the memories of our fathers, to ourselves, and to the control of the country from Earope, to carry out the great doctrines of liberty; lest our Declaration and Constitution prove an ignite fathers to multitudes whe flock to these shores, in quest of an asymptom of criti and religious liberty.

Resolved, That, confiding in the overruling providence of God, that has summoned us to this conflict, and shielded us while suggaged in it, we feel nementives to continue therein, until "liberty shall be proclaimed throughout time the continue that the continue therein until "liberty shall be proclaimed throughout time."

hind to all the inhabitants thereof."

#### WORKINGS OF EMANCIPATION.

Sit Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica, as is stated in the Parliamentary Report for 1848, wrote to the British Minister: "If the negro population are treated with thorough fairness and complete justice, they will make an admirable peasantry." The negroes appear to me to be generally as fee from rebellious indencies, turbulent feelings, and malicious thoughts, as any race of laborers I ever saw or heard of. My impression is, indeed, that under a system of perfectly fair dealing, and of real justice, they will come to be an admirable peasantry and veronancy; able-bodied, industrious and hard-working, frank and well disposed:

The Governor says in reference to education: "The present moment," April. 1849) is undavorable to the cause; but I have sangume hopes that ere fong Jamaica will be distinguished amongst the people of the Western word; for her colleges, her rehools, and her elementary institutions." "The hamlete, villages and towns, as they are called, of the negroes, which have spring up in the interior and amongst the mountains, and in which they live in great physical confort, are a remarkable and interesting feature in the state of the island.

The entire population of Jamaica now considerably exceeds 400,000. The negroes are supposed to be more than 291,000; the mixed or colored class above 68,000, and the Europeans and persons of unmixed European descent only between 15,000 and 16,000. Both the negro and the mixed races are certainly

increasing. Some thousands of Indian and African immigrants have been added to the population.

The Governor of British Guians reports, that "the laboring population are commonly quiet, peaceable and industrious."

The Governor of Barbadoes says: "The old system, under which the island depended for subsistence on imported provisions, has been abandoned, and the industry of the country has been directed to the raising of supplies on plants. tions—a system of husbandry which has also introduced a useful rotation of

The Governor of Antiqua writes, "Rays of hope are discernible, both at home and abroad, which should incite the advocates of freedom throughout the world to persevere in the righteous cause in which they are engaged . . . Peace and order continue to reign uninterrupted throughout the land. Cheap food is abun-

dant, and the means of earning it are readily obtained."

The Governor of St. Kitts thinks "it would be difficult to adduce, on the part of the working classes in other countries, instances of more unexceptionable conduct."

Meosra. Alexander and Candler, of England, who have recently visited most of the West India Islanda, to see the workings of emancipation, testify that not withstanding the calamitous state of things, owing to bad legislation, improvident habits the want of a social system, and the multifarious effects of long continued alayery, the population of the Islands is increasing, the condition of the great mass of the people is one of much comfort, and that those planters who introduce improvements and practise economy, thrive,

The people of Jamaica attribute the disastrous state of things to the Sugar Duties' bill of 1846, which repealed the act by which foreign sugar was practically prohibited from the English market, by a duty of 63s, per cwt., and opened the market to slave-grown sugars on equal terms with colonial sugars—a policy that has already nearly driven the Jamaica sugars out of England-and to the heavy duties upon articles of importation.

Mr. Anderson, of Jamaica, says the distress is the result of an extraordinary succession, during the last ten years, of seasons of drought, the Sugar Duties bill of 1848, the neglect of an adequate provision of money, and of suitable agency to insure the education and religious instruction of the emancipated, and the establishment amongst them of the institutions of a Christian, civilized community, and the importation of a multitude of debased heathen.

Dr. Foote, an American traveller, says: "That the colored population has been improved, is confessed by all with whom I conversed on the subject. Clargymen, magistrates, public officers, planters, commercial men, all without exception, agree on this point. . . . The planters have no money, because, in the days when

money was plenty, they lived extravagantly."

#### HISTORY OF COMPROMISES.

The first mention of the stereotyped threat that always terminates in a compromise, was in the old Congress of 1774. The Non-Exportation Article bound the colonies and the people not to export any American commodity to Great Britain, Ireland, or the West Indies, with this remarkable qualification, "except rice to Europe." The staple of South Carolina was rice, and the delegates of that State threatened, in that exigency, to withdraw from the Congress, and break up the association, unless their State could be permitted to export rice and indigo. The matter was compromised, and South Carolina was allowed to export rice, but not indigo. "It was," says Senator Chase, "a model for all future compromises. South Carolina got what was substantive, and surrendered what was unimportant. This was the first utterance of the disunion cry, and this was its first result."

In 1783 a resolution was a longed establishing the seat of Government at the

Forks of the Delaware. A motion was made to reconsider in order to fix on seems place more "favorable to the Union" and approaching "nearer to that justice which is due to the Southern States." All this terminated in another. compromise. It was agreed that two seats of Government should be estabhistoric cone on the Delaware and the other on the Potomac. The final result was the establishment of the seat of Government on the Potomac on the borders of two slave States.

In the Convention which framed the Constitution, South Carolina and Georgia declared they could not come into the Union unlaw they could have the privilege of importing slaves. And for the sake of the Union another compromise was arreed on. Slavery was allowed all it demanded for twenty years: after

which Congress might suppress the trade, if it should see fit,

In 1820 the Union was again menaced. The cry now was, "Admit Missouri as a slave State, or we will dissolve the Union." Propositions for compromise were multiplied, and the contest finally terminated, as usual, by conceding to alayery all it then demanded, with a set-off to freedom in the prohibition of slavery in all the territory acquired from France, north of 86 deg. 80 min., except that within the limits of the new State.

The same play was enacted in 1832 and 1833. Then the ground of complaint was the tariff. South Carolina pushed the disunion remedy to nullification. General Jackson was at the head of the Government, unterrined. But in Congress great apprehension was manifested. Another compromise was effected. The protective policy was abandoned by its great champion, and a scale of re-

duction of duties adopted, which in ten years overthrew the tariff.

Between 1830 and 1835 the anti-slavery agitation commenced, and soon became formidable. Then again we heard the cry of disunion. The demand now was-suppression of the freedom of speech and the press, and of the right of petition. The alternative denounced was dissolution of the Union. The agitation, however, was not suppressed; anti-slavery societies increased and multiplied; they made themselves felt everywhere. Well, was the Union dissolved! Not at all. It stands yet, and will stand, I trust, for ever. The menace was as earmest, as emphatic, as violent as ever, but it came to nothing: It had the same termination which would have attended all similar preceding menaces. had they been calmly disregarded.

In 1844 the annexation of Texas was demanded by the slave States. They raised the cry, "Texas or disunion." Under these influences in part Texas was

brought into the Union.

And now we have the last republication of this old story. Now we are threatened with dissolution of the Union, unless we will consent to what no republican Government ever did consent to; what is in direct opposition to the principles and spirit of our institutions, and is condemned by the earliest and best precedents of our history, namely, the extension of slavery into territories now free! Shall we yield to this outcry? For one, I say, never! In my judgment it is time to pause. We have yielded point after point; we have crowded concession on concession, until duty, honor, patriotism, shame, demand that we should stop."

#### FIRMNESS OF A PEMALE SLAVE.

During the persecution of the Jews at Damascus, in 1840, a female slave of David Arran was brought before the Governor, and called on to give evidence against her master. This girl was promised rich presents, and even permission to marry, (this is worthy of notice by the eulogizers of Turkish slavery,) if she would declare her master's guilt. The poor slave declared she believed "her

<sup>\*</sup> The leading facts on this page are taken from the admirable speech of Senator CHASE, of March 26, 1850.

master was drovenes, and she could not say be was guilty." The ruffles of a Governor than drow his sword, and threatened to cut off her head, if she did not consists what he called the truth. The girl replied, "I am a Mohammedas, and only the slave of those Jown; if I knew anything against them, I would not deny life." Bhe was subsequently thrown into princy, where she lay forty days. She was examined almost daily, and generally also tortured; but nevertheless, she remained firm as a rock in the assertion of her master's innocesses.

#### PETTION RESPECTING THE PUBLITUE BILL OF 1794.

December 20th, 1799, Absalom Jones and seventy-two other free parsons of color in the city and suburbe of Philadelphia, addressed a petition to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, respecting the trade carried on to he coast of Guines, and "another equally wicked, practiced openly by disease of some of the Southern States, upon the waters of Maryland and Delawase." They go on to say, "The law not long since enacted by Congress, called the Fugitive Bill, is in its execution found to be attended with circumstances possible hard and distressing; for many of our afflicted brethren; in order to avoid the barbantice wantonly exercised upon them, or through fear of being carried off by these men stealers, being forced to seek refuge by flight, they are then, by armed men, under color of this law, cruelly treated, or brought back in chains to those that have no claim upon them." And yet because that law (of 1798) was not sufficiently stringent, the slaveholders introduced another into the Sense, which Daniel Webster declared he would amport "to the filled restent"

## SENTIMENTS OF THE COLORED PROPIR.

On the 12th March, 1850, a highly important mass meeting of colored citisens of the city and county of New-York was held, for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the questions pending before Congress. A Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a set of resolutions, which were ably discussed by Mesers. Zuille, Putnam, Bell, Gloucester, Van Rensselaer, Downing, Powers and Hamilton, and adopted with enthusiastic unanimity. The resolutions state as the decided opinion of the meeting—

1. That agitation in regard to American slavery cannot be settled until measures are taken to effect its entire abolition. 2. That every admission of a slave State into the Union, by Congrese, is a surrender of the principle which the Constitution was adopted to secure. 8. That the proposed stringent law for the reclamation of slaves, breaks down every safeguard of personal liberty, and must be resisted, even at the sacrifice of life. 4. That the adoption of Mr. Clay's compromise scheme must result in prolonging, instead of settling, all questions of controversy arising out of the institution of slavery. 5. That if Congress desire to use the power aright which has been delegated to them, they must remove the festering canker of slavery, and impart to the nation the health and beauty of freedom. 6. That the colored citizens desire the perpetuity of the Union, believing that justice awaits them, and that the country will yet be pre-eminently "the country of the world." 7. That the question before the country is not that of liberty or the Union, but rather that of liberty and the Union; but that, should the issue be made of liberty or the Union, the people of color, as a matter of course, will be found on the side of liberty. 8. This the noble and manly posttion of Senator SEWARD merits the commendation and warnest gratitude of this meeting. 9. That Senator Webster has violated the sacred trusts reposed in him. 10. That the Wilmot Provise ought to be extended to the new terriscies. 11. That if a dissolution of the Union should occur, by any act of the slaveholding States to defend or extend slavery, they may find that they have drawn upon themselves a thunderbolt of Heaven, for trading in the bedies and souls of their follow-men.

#### SATINGS OF AMERICAN STATESCEN.

Mr. Madison declared, in 1783, that "it was the bosst and pride of America, that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature;" and he said subsequently that the word slow was studiously omitted in the Constitution, to avoid the appearance of a sanction, by the Federal Government, of the idea "that there could be property in man."

Mr. Jefferson said, that "one hour of American slavery is fraught with more misery than ages of that which we rose in rebellion to oppose;" and as early as 1774 he declared that "the abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest object

of desire in these colonics."

John Quincy Adams said, "The propagation, preservation and perpetuation of alayery is the vital and animating spirit of the National Government."

"Between slavery and freedom," said Gronze W. Julian, M. C. from Indiana, there is and can be no affinity; nor can all the compromises in the world units and harmouse what God by his eternal law has put assunder." Again: "We must choose our master; for it is as impossible to serve slavery and freedom at the same time, as to serve God and Mammon."

Dr. Channing also remarked, "Opinion is stronger than kings, mobs, lynch laws, or any other laws for the suppression of thought and speech; and that whoever spreads through his circle, be that circle wide or narrow, just opinions and views respecting slavery, hastons its fall."

## EXTRACTS FROM THADDEUS STEVENS'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen have asserted that alavery was a moral, political, and personal blesing; that the slave was free from care, contented, happy, fat, and sleek . . . .
Instances are cited where the slave; after having tried freedom, had volutarily returned to resume his yoke. Well, if this be so, let us give all a chance to enjoy this blessing. Let the slaves, who choose, go free; and the free, who choose, become slaves . . . . We will not complain if they (the masters) establish societies in the South to propagate that principle—abolition societies to abolish freedom. Nor will we rob the mails to search for incendiary publications in favor of slavery, even if they contain seductive pictures and cuts of those implements of happiness, handcutik; invor pokes and cat-o-insteadis.

If it will save the Union, let these gentlemen (the slaveholders) introduce a "Compromise," by which these races may change condition; by which the oppered master may alide into that happy state where he can stretch his sleek limbs on the sumny ground without fear of deranging his toilet; when he will have no care for to-morrow; another will be forced to find him meat and drink, before any can be sumned to the description of the sumner and the state for the mean that the sum of t

Let not the white man therefore despair on account of the minfortum of his look. Home informs us that the moment a man becomes a slave, ho loses half the usan, and a few short years of apprenticeship will expunge all the rest, except the faint glimmering of an immortal soul. Take your sland, therefore, courageously in the swamp, spade and mattock in hand, and, uncovered and half maked, toll sensals the broiling sun. Go home to your hut at night, and sleep on the bare ground, and go forth in the morning, unwashed, to your daily lakey, and in a few short years, or a generation or two at most, this will give you a color that will pass master in the most fastilious scal pious slave market in Christens. Your shape will gradually conform to your coultine. Your parched and swollen lips will assume a chronic and paramacent thickness of the most approved style. Your feet, unconfined by shows, and accustomed to a marrhy soll,

will shoot out behind and sideways, until they will assume the most delightful symmetry of slavery. Deprived of all education, cut off from all ambitious aspirations, your mind would soon lose all foolish and perplexing desires for freedom. . And all these faculties, features and color, would descend to your unfortunate posterity. . . Your descendants will be black, stupid, and ugle

Dante, by actual observation, makes hell consist of nine circles, the punishments of each increasing in intensity over the preceding. Those deemed to the first circle are much less affilied than those in the minth, where are tortured Lucifer and Judas Iscariot; and, I trust, in the next edition will be added the traitors to Liberty.

The friends of Liberty are reproached as "transcendentalists and fanatics"...

There can be no fazatics in the cause of genuine liberty. Ranaticism is excessive seat. There may be, and have been, fanatics in false religion; in the bloody religion of the heathen. There are fanatics in superstition. But there can be no fanatics, however warm their seal, in true religion, even though you self your goods and bestow your money on the poor, and go and follow your March. There may be, and overy hour shows around me, fanatics in the cause of false liberty; that infamous liberty which justifies human bondage; that liberty "whose corner-stone is slavery." But there can be no fanaticism, however high the enthusiasm, in the cause of rational, universal Liberty,—the liberty of the Doclaration of Independence.

Aside from the principle of Eternal Right, I will never consent to the admission of another slave State into the Union, (unless bound to do so by some constitutional compact, and I know of none such,) on account of the injustice of slave representation.

But it is proposed to propitiate Virginia by giring her \$200,000 out of the public treasury, the proceeds of the public lands . . . It is to be specifically appropriated to exile her free people of color, and transport them from the land of their birth to the land of the stranger! Sir, this is a proposition not "fit to be made." [Mr. Aversti, of Virginia, here asked, Did not New-England sell alaves!] Mr. Stevens: Yes, she sold, she imported slaves; she was very wicked; she has long since repented. Go ye and do likewise.

Least of all would I reproach the South. I honor her courage and fidelity Even in a bad, a wicked cause, she shows a united front All her sons are faithful to the cause of human bondage, because it is their cause. But the North, the poor, timid, mercenary, drivelling North, has no such united defenders of her cause, although it is the cause of human liberty. . . . Even her own great men have deserted her. She is the victim of low ambition.

## CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

In compliance with a call issued by fifteen gentlemen, twelve of whom are clergymen, representing eight different denominations of Christians, which was responded to by upwards of 2,000 persons in different parts of the United States, a Convention was held at Cincinnati, April 17th, 1850, which, after a harmonicous session of five days, adopted a set of resolutions, and an address, which, with the entire proceedings, have been published in pamphlet form. The principal resolution is as follows:—

Retained. That the drived of a pure Christianity ought to separate themselves from all slaves being numbers, and from all churches, ecclesiated a bodies and missionary organizations, that are not fully diructed from the sin of slave shoding; and we, who may still be in construction with such bottes, pelege construct that we will, by the aid of Divine grees, confirm our sections in accordance with this resolution, and one of the pelege confirm our sections in accordance with this resolution, and one of the pelege confirmed to the pelege special support of, or fellowship with slave-holding.

1. A Christian Anti-slavery Convention was held at Ottawa, III. May 28th, 1950, when appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a Committee appointed to digest and report a plan for a permanent organization of Christians of every denomination in Illinois, who believe in non-followehip as the only proper Christian position towards slaveholders, to an adjourned meeting to be held at Ottawa, or the third Tuesday of Soptember, 1850.

#### A NEW MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

S. Convention was held at Cincinnati, June, 1850, to take into consideration bbs propriety of forming a Western Missionary Society, disconnected with slavery. After ample discussion a Society was formed, called "The Western Home and Foreign Missionary Association" auxiliary to the American Missionary Association, and Association, Replay, O, President; Rev. E. C. Codman, of Olicinnati, Corresponding Secretary; and Thomas B. Goodman, Tresum.

#### NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Two reports were made by the Committee of this body, which met at Detroit, May, 1850, on the subject of slavery, in reply to the numerous mencrials referred; the majority report by Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, and the minority report by Rev. W. O. Wisser, of Lockport, N. Y. Several speeches were made, some of them distinguished for their sound anti-slavery spirit; others for unworthy apologies for slavery; and some on this sele and some on that side of the question. The minority report was adopted, and strange to say, all the Northern members roted for it, including those who had made pro-slavery speeches on the subject! The Southern members protested against the action of the majority. Hence some of the Northern religious presses, inconsiderately imagining that the resolutions adopted by the Assembly were bons jefa anti-slavery in their character, although they had them before them, hastily congratulated their readers on the advance that had been made by this ecclesiantical body in anti-slavery action!

"The truth is, so far from having taken any step in advance, the Assembly has taken a backward track. Herefolore slavery has been termed by them a SIN, but now they resolve merely that slavery "as fraught with many and great evils," that they "exceedingly deplore the workings of the whole system of slavery," and that "the holding of our fellow-men in the condition of slavery, except in those coses where it is unavoidable, by the laws of the State, the obligations of guardinaship, or the demands of humanity, is an offense, which should be regarded and treated in the same manner as other offensee"! Every slavered the state of the slavered property of the state of the same manner as other offensee the state of the slavered property of the state of the slavered property of the slavered property of the slavered property of the slavered slavered states in the year 1850 much for the boasted anti-slavery action of the New School General Assembly of the Prestylerian Church of the United States, in the year 1850.

OUTGOING SENATORS.—The following is a list of Senators whose terms expire in 1851, and whose successors will be chosen by the Legislatures to be elected this fall. The Whigs are given in italies:—

Phelps, of Vermont, Benton, of Missouri, Davis, of Mississippi, Green, of Rhode Island, Rusk, of Texas. Corvin, of Oluo, Dayton, of New-Jersey, Hamlin, of Maine, Bright, of Indiana, Webster, of Massachusetts, Yulee, of Florida, Wales, of Delaware, Mason, of Virginia. Dickinson, of New-York, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Turney, of Tennessee. Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania, Baldwin, of Connecticut. Cass, of Michigan. Pratt, of Maryland. Democrats, 12; Whigs, 8.

Mr. CROWELL, (Free So.4.) of Ohio, asked leave, May 27th, to introduce a bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Objection being made,

84 he moved a suspension of the rules.—Yeas 100. Navs 68 not two thirds.—and

The Secretary of State estimates the population of Ohio, in 1850, at two millions and sixty thousand.

he could not introduce the bill.

#### THE SLAVEHOLDERS' COMPLAINT GROUNDLESS.

They say that as California, New-Mexico and Utah were acquired by the "blood and treasure" of the South as well as the North, they have a right to go into those territories with their slaves; and that to exclude them, by a Wilmot Proviso or otherwise, would violate the rights of the slaveholder, by depriving him of his property-his vested rights. "To divest him of property in slaves in free territories," says Thaddeus Stevens, M. C., "it must be first shown that he has such property. It is a principle of the common law, quite as sacred as the doctrine of vested rights, that, by the general law, man is not the subject of property; that he can be held in bondage only by express local law; and that whenever the slave is beyond the jurisdiction of such local law, no matter how he gets there he is free. This has never been doubted since the celebrated decision of Lord Mansfield. Nor does it make any difference whether the slave jurisdiction and the free jurisdiction belong to the same or different rovernments. By the common law, if a slave escape from a slave State into a free State, he is free. That principle of the common law, however, is prevented from operating in the States, by a clause in the Constitution. But it is in full force in the Territories, to which that provision does not exist. The master therefore who takes his slave into free Territories, has no vested union or property in him which can be impaired. The slave becomes a man, and has a vested and inalienable right to liberty."

#### THE SLAVE TRADE.

A Committee of the House of Commons have recently reported that they are constrained to believe "that no modification of the system of force can effect the suppression of the slave-trade, and they cannot undertake the responsibility of recommending the continuance of .hat system."

#### SAFE IS THE ARK.

While heavenly light is shining, Who fears earth's dark ?

Truth is the world refining-

Safe is the Ark. Is Error madly raging

Around thy bark? Be Truth thy soul engaging-Safe is the Ark.

On Truth's triumphant pinions Mount like the lark.

Chanting to Error's minions-Safe is the Ark.

When truth thou art prociaiming, Though none will hark, With steadfast soul keep aiming-

Safe is the Ark While Error's cheff consuming.

Fan every spark, Each darkened mind illuming-Safe is the Ark.

And though for poisoned arrows Thou art a mark,

Safe is the Ark.

Him trust who feeds the sparrows-H W. S.

THE CALIFORNIA SENTIMENT.-The Hon, Edward Gilbert, Member of Conpress from the Gold State, at a public dinner given him at Albany recently, aid that whatever might be the course of Congress as to her admission, alayery

could never enter California.

"The population of California for the most part was composed of free laborers from the North and the South. They had taken a solemn onth against slavery of every kind-that neither black slavery nor white slavery, nor any other kind of slavery, should be tolerated in California. Thus far they had accomplished this. They felt that if African slavery were introduced into California, it would degrade free labor. They would never submit to that insult. Above and beyond that, they felt that the spirit of the age called for freedom-universal freedom: and they would be derelict to what they believed to be their constitutional duty if they did not provide for that. The question of slavery, then, so far as Cali-fornia was concerned, was settled. The decision had gone forth. It could never be changed."

## THE LATE PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

The sudden death of this distinguished man produced a deep solemnity throughout the nation. Men of all parties united in expressions of grief. A strong sympathy was felt for his bereaved family. It will, on many accounts, be gratifying to our readers to have a few particulars relating to the deceased President.

He was born in 1784, in Orange county, Va. In 1808 he was commissioned Lieutenant in the army. He rose in 1812 to the rank of Captain and after the declaration of war with Great Britain, he was promoted to the rank of Major. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, having continued in the army, and gradually risen in rank to that f Brigadier by brevet, he obteined several brilliant victories, which gave him an unprecedented popularity throughout the country. Although a soldier by profession, and unacquainted with civil affairs, he was nominated and chosen President of the United States 1

On the 4th of July he was exposed to the heat of a vertical sun while sttending a celebration of the day near the Washington Monument. He improdently sie cherries and wild berries very freely, and drank iced milk and water. Soon after he was seized with cramps and cholera morbus. The old system of calomel and opium was pursued. Fever soon set in, and the old soldier gradually sank. He seemed to have full possession of his mental faculties, and was aware of his situation. Just before his death, which took place at half-past ten o'clock P. M., July 9th, he said, "I AM ABOUT TO DIE. I HAVE ENDEAVORED TO DISCHARGE MY OFFICIAL DUTIES FAITHFULLY. I AM SORRY I AM ABOUT TO LEAVE MY FRIENDS,"

General Taylor was about 5 feet 8 inches high, and a man of plain appearance. He bent forward a little, had a mild, benevolent expression of countenance, his manners being unaffected and a little awkward. He appeared to be an honest, straightforward and unpretending man, unskilled in speech-making,

the etiquette of society, or the affairs of government.

General Taylor was a slaveholder, and reported to have had upwards of 400 slaves. Still he seemed averse to the extension of slavery; to the Compromise of Messrs. Clay, Foote, Webster, and others: to the encreachments of Texas on New-Mexico; and to the policy of the hot-headed men who threaten to oppose the administration of government, and the Union of the States if they cannot have their own way on the subject of Slavery-extension. We hope General Taylor's successor will possess his honesty, his independence of character, his determination to withstand the extension of elavery, all projects of disunion, all compromises between Freedom and Slavery, at all hazards. If so, his fame will be coeval with the renown of the country.